

THE STRAITS TIMES says that a lot of Raub scrip came to Singapore from Australia by last mail. News from the mines, however, continues to be of a most favorable character.

MR. CRAWFORD D. KERR, Secretary of the Straits Insurance Co., left Singapore for a trip to Europe in the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Congo* on the 7th inst. During his absence Mr. W. Macbean will act as *locum tenens*.

THE new pumping machinery for the Raub mine was expected in Singapore on the 18th inst. According to the *Straits Times*, the manager of the mine has ceased sinking, and commenced to drive with apparently good prospects.

THE Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s new steamer, expressly built for Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson of Leith for the Hongkong-Macao route, left home for this port on the 7th inst. All being well, she should arrive in Hongkong late in June.

A SINGAPORE paper advertises that an estate in British North Borneo wants a book-keeper, who must be Dutch, German, or Swiss, with a sufficient knowledge of English. No Britisher need apply—and yet, yes, British North Borneo is *de facto* a British colony. What next?

A BOAT race in six-oared gigs, for a stake of \$100, will take place on June 3rd between crews from H.M.S. *Mutine* and the Royal Engineers. The distance will be one mile, and the course from Kellett's Island to the *Meaneer*. A close and interesting race is confidently anticipated.

THE Committee of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage have received \$38.21 for the Building Fund from Mr. R. Lyall, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Choral Society, being the proceeds of the offertory at St. John's Cathedral at the last performance of the cantata "Ruth."

MR. ROBINSON dropped heavily upon a puff of the fragrant drug on the 17th inst., when the delinquent was "up" in the Police Court charged with being in possession of two mace of prepared opium. "Fifty dollars, or three months" said the genial dispenser of Police Court justice.

THE Singapore *Free Press* says it was reported that on the night of the 9th inst. a Malay girl, walking along the Bukit Timan Road, by the sixth milestone was attacked by two tigers, one of which knocked her down and the other bit her arm off, and then left her on the ground, where she was found some time after.

AN A.B. and an apprentice on board the "Shire" liner *Pembroke* were convicted at Singapore on the 9th inst. of appropriating nine bottles of whiskey from that vessel which did not belong to them. The apprentice will have three months and the A.B. a fortnight in rigorous confinement to think over the evils of loving whiskey—not wisely but too well.

OUR Macao correspondent writes that Mr. Gutierrez, the officer in charge of the Government Telegraph and Telephone departments, for reasons not made public attempted to commit suicide by poisoning himself on the 11th inst. Fortunately the rash act was discovered in time, and the prompt administration of drastic remedies counteracted the effects of the poison. Gutierrez is now slowly but steadily recovering.

WE learn from Macao that a Commission has been appointed to investigate the lamentable state of the eastern side of the Praya Grande, and to report on the best means of remedying its present insanitary condition at low tides. The fearful stench at this part of the city has been a grievous and dangerous nuisance for years past, so that it is earnestly to be hoped the Commission will strongly recommend the immediate adoption of effective measures to remove what is a standing menace to the health of the community.

WITH reference to what we said on the 16th inst. about a Portuguese clerk, the employ of a public company in Hongkong, having committed forgery, our inquiries have not been so satisfactory as could have been desired. However, we understand that the culprit, whose alleged offence is forgery in connection with certain shares of the Austin Arms Hotel Co., Ltd., "kipped" the colony two or three days ago. Our office goat is still on the war-path, trying his level best to obtain all available details.

POOR Lan On, who was, much to his disgust, banished from our midst some time ago, feeling very homesick, wife-sick, family-sick and all sorts of other icks, plucked up courage and re-entered the colony a day or two ago. Madam Lan, however, did not relish the return of her dearly beloved and he was "run in." A criminal of justice sent him into prison for the period of twelve calendar months, adding a modicum of physical exercise—professionally known as "hard labor"—to keep him from wearying. And this is a free British colony! *Hui-yah!*

THE fourth ordinary meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon (May 15th), Messrs. A. F. C. Keene, Chairman; W. P. Moore, A. G. Apcar, A. M. Apcar, Directors; I. F. Leon, Secretary; D. McCulloch, J. S. Perry, P. F. Dyer, J. Jamieson, and C. A. Ozorio were present. The accounts, which had been in the shareholders' hands for the past week, were passed. The Chairman explained that the meeting would have been held in February had Mr. Goudin been delayed in auditing the accounts, owing to great pressure of other business matters. A motion by Mr. McCulloch that the charge for auditing should, in future, be reduced to \$50 was carried; as also Mr. Apcar's proposition that the Directors should receive as remuneration \$150 per annum. Dividend warrants will be issued on Monday.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 16th inst. There were present—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. Deane); Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. W. M. Goodman, Attorney-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, A. P. Macleod, C. P. Chatter, J. J. Kewell, H. K. (unofficial members); and Mr. F. A. Hazland, Acting Clerk of Council.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS TREND.

The Acting Colonial Secretary, by direction of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table the copy of a letter received from H.B.M. Minister at Peking, in reply to the telegram of condolence forwarded, in the name of the community, to Peking on the 14th ultimo, in which the Minister stated he felt that "this mark of sympathy will be appreciated no less highly by the Imperial Government than by the family of the deceased statesman."

THE "DOCKAL" EXPENSES.

His Excellency the Administrator was glad to say that the extra sum—from two to three

thousand—to which he referred on the 12th of last March had not been exceeded. As the Council would see the extra expense incurred was something over \$2,000. He regretted that the original vote had been exceeded.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

NOW FOR FAIR-PLAY!

His Excellency begged to mention to the Council that in connection with financial matters, he had given instructions for all such minutes to be forwarded to him members three days prior to meetings, in order that they may know what money are going to be asked for. It appeared to him that the system in practice of reading these minutes at the commencement of a meeting of Council and asking members to agree to the sums required immediately after the discussion of public affairs, was not altogether reasonable. Hon. members would not be too careful when voting public monies, to know the reasons for which the money was demanded. It would be more satisfactory to the Government to feel that every opportunity was given to un-official members to examine the reasons on which demands were based. Circumstances might arise in which money would be required to meet an emergency, and in such cases the vote would be asked at the same time as minutes were presented in Council. But such cases would be quite exceptional and extreme. He was of opinion that it was only fair that un-official members should know the reasons for which money was asked.

VICTORIA COLLEGE FIASCO.

A further sum of \$3,500 for repairs to the roof of our new \$250,000 College (1887) was agreed. His Excellency stated that inquiries were in course of progress respecting the monies which have been, and may yet be, required for repairs to this (phenomenal) college.

THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE ROBBERY.

The Hon. P. Ryrie gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would ask—
I. Whether the Government will furnish the Council with information respecting the reported defalcations in the Money Order department of the Post Office?
II. Is it the intention of Government to take any steps respecting the celebration of the Jubilee of this Colony?

FACTS PROMISED.

His Excellency said he was not in a position to answer the hon. member's first question at once, but inquiries were being made, and he hoped to be able to lay the facts of the case before the Legislature at the next meeting. He would say, however, that defalcations had taken place which required investigation and such inquiries would be made. In the interim, His Excellency was causing such inquiries to be made as he considered necessary for the time being.

PATENTS BILL.

The Ordinance for granting patents for inventions within this colony was passed without amendment.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS BILL.

The Attorney General in moving, the second reading of "An Ordinance to amend the law with reference to the falsification of accounts" said, that in drafting this Bill he had endeavored to follow closely the wording of the Imperial Act which had been in force in England for the past 15 years with great advantage. The bill was committed and passed.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of this Bill which, he said, had not been subject to certain proposed alterations. The bill was passed.

THE MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Council resumed committee on this Bill. Section 80, after some discussion as to the power of a magistrate to deal summarily with cases of robbery on the high seas, was agreed as to the high seas, with sentence persons guilty of indictable offences to twelve, instead of as heretofore, six months' imprisonment.

WHIPPING YOUNGSTERS.

The Attorney General proposed that in section 85, which provides that juvenile thieves may be whipped, the words "any assault occasioning actual bodily harm or any indecent assault," should be added as offences rendering the offender liable to be whipped. He contended that the imprisonment of a mere boy for some freak of temper was very undesirable. The proper punishment in such cases was the birch. The clause was amended as suggested.

CLAUSE 94 PROGRESS WAS REPORTED.

When the Council adjourned until Friday next the 23rd instant at 3 p.m.

MEETING OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Sanitary Board met on the 16th inst. when the Hon. S. Brown (President); Major-General Gordon, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon; Mr. O. Chadwick, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Mr. Wong Shing and Mr. Hugh McCulloch, Sanitary Superintendent, were present.

A STUPENDOUS DIFFICULTY.

Mr. McCulloch read a despatch received from the Colonial Secretary respecting a difficulty which the Board had found in regard to common lodging houses, wherein the Colonial Secretary stated that the matter "appeared to be within the jurisdiction of the said Board." After some discussion it was decided to again refer the matter to the Government with further detailed explanations as to what the real difficulty of the Board was. These explanations would be drafted by Mr. Francis, who tendered his services in this connection.

THE AUDACIOUS ARCHITECTS.

The Superintendent laid on the table a letter from the Colonial Secretary enclosing certain letters which His Excellency had received from Messrs. Danby, Leigh and Orange; Bird and Palmer, and St. John Hancock, architects in this colony, wherein the writers protested vigorously against the tenure of the Superintendent's report.

Mr. Francis indirectly asked Mr. McCulloch for explanations, but before he could speak Mr. Chadwick stated that it appeared to him a matter for which the Board as a body, was fully responsible, seeing it had passed the report.

In this opinion Mr. Francis concurred, adding that after carefully perusing the report he had arrived at the conclusion that the gentlemen who wrote the letters had found much more in the report than he could discover. He did not think the complaints were at all justifiable. Major-General Gordon said he quite agreed with Mr. Francis. It was contended that Mr. McCulloch had cast serious reflections upon the architects of Hongkong; but so far as he could see, the Hongkong architects were not so much mentioned in the remarks as compassed architects generally. He could see nothing in the report to afford reasonable grounds for these architects' complaints. It was, he knew, always dangerous to allude to a particular class of people, but the observations did not bear unfairly upon Hongkong architects. He submitted that all Hongkong government officials get "hard hit" at times, are subjected to abuse in newspapers, but always take it calmly. Then, how much more should these architects, who are not only Government officials, submit tamely to unqualified criticisms by can-

kerous, crochety, officials?—Ed.] He thought the conduct of these architects was quite unjustifiable.

The President considered that Mr. McCulloch should have an opportunity of replying to the architects' *Billings*; but Mr. Francis thought such a course could only be adopted in the event of the Board being dissatisfied with the Superintendent's report. He again submitted that there was nothing in the report which called for explanations. The complaints of the architects were made without sufficient reason.

The Colonial Surgeon was of opinion that what Mr. Francis had said was O. K. and that the architects seemed desirous of fitting the cap on their own heads (laughter).
The Vice-President then moved "that this Board having read the Sanitary Superintendent's Report and the whole of the correspondence in connection therewith, is of opinion that there is nothing in the report to justify the complaints made."

Mr. Francis seconded and it was carried *unanimously*.

YAU-MAT-TI'S NUISANCES.

Regarding the petition of the residents of Yau-mat-ti, wherein the petitioners sought for the removal of the boats' breasting grounds because they were deemed a nuisance, Mr. Francis explained that the breasting operation was not in itself a nuisance; it was the filth and rubbish thrown out by the boats at time of breasting (burning) that caused a nuisance, and it was this collateral nuisance that should be guarded against.

Dr. Ayres—The boat breasting is no more of a nuisance than the docks.
No notice was taken of the Doctor's profound remark and the matter ended in a resolution to the effect, that the Board should consider the removal of the breasting ground from Yau-mat-ti and had no objection to the extension of the ground to the northward, but considered the site suggested, to the south, as unsuitable, which was carried unanimously.

NO MORE SMALL-POX.

The Superintendent then laid the following special report upon the table, which shows that the best of lymph can be cultivated in this colony—

VACCINATION.

REPORT OF IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS.
Sir, I have the honor to report for the information of the Sanitary Board that, in accordance with their instructions, I commenced in February last a series of experiments, with a view to proving the practicability of cultivating vaccine-lymph in the colony, and I am glad to be able to say that the results [as last year] were satisfactory. I am of opinion that the direct system of inoculation is the best, as the lymph being taken straight from the calf to the arm has not the chance of undergoing the various changes which often take place when stored in tubes; besides which, tube-lymph is very uncertain and irregular in action.

After transmitting the lymph from calf to calf for some time with a success rate of about 99 per cent., I was "enabled by the kindness of Dr. Thomson, Alice Memorial Hospital, to test its effect upon children. Ten infants were vaccinated with lymph taken from a calf under my supervision, and the results were good, the vesicles developing very well. [See certificate from Dr. Thomson attached.] On May 9th, the lymph was put to a further test by Dr. Atkinson, Government Civil Hospital, who vaccinated two Chinese constables and three infants. [See certificate attached.] In some cases the lymph had been transmitted successively through 51 calves.

A list of expenses will follow in a few days, but I must point out that I have been disappointed by the non-arrival of the proper virologist, the price of which is included in my original estimate.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
CHAS. VIVIAN LADDS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Col. Vet. Surgeon.

CATTLE DISEASES ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.
Upon the suggestion of Mr. Francis, who was seconded by the Acting Registrar-General, it was decided to send to the Government the whole of the papers and the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's report upon this subject, together with a recommendation that the maximum amount of compensation for animals slaughtered during the March epidemic outbreak, should be raised from \$50 to \$200 as suggested by Mr. Ladd.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the first report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, at noon on Saturday, 24th May, 1890:

Gentlemen,—Your Directors have now to lay before you a Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st April, 1890, together with a report from Mr. Wickham, the Company's Manager.

Mr. Wickham, who had a good deal to do in looking after and testing the Electric Company's Plant purchased in England, arrived here on 17th March last, and at once took over charge of the Works. The Buildings are now in a fair way towards completion, and the first instalment of Machinery, including the Engines and Boilers, have arrived; these latter have been taken to the Works and are now being placed in position, as soon as the foundations and settings are completed. The work of erecting Poles and Lines for the Arc Lamps will be commenced immediately and everything will be hurried on, consistently with efficiency, so that your Directors hope to have the Light in full working order in the Autumn.

DIRECTORS.
Mr. A. P. Stokes having left the Colony, Mr. H. P. Tennant has consented to accept the vacant seat on the Board and his appointment requires confirmation.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple and L. Posenecore retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. G. Stewart and G. S. Coxon retire, and offer themselves for re-election by the shareholders.

H. L. DALRYMPLE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

Capital \$300,000, divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1890.

Liabilities.

Capital—
25,564 Shares each \$6 paid up \$153,384.00
4,381 Shares each \$2 paid up \$8,762.00
55 Shares allotted \$162,146.00

30,000
Bills Payable—
Property—
Cost of Land and Buildings to date \$16,705.87
Plant and Machinery—
Cost of Plant and Machinery to date \$1,611.50
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—
Deposit Account—
Profit and Loss—
100,000.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—
Current Account—
Balance carried to Working Account—
\$4,955.33
\$5,822.32
\$25,084.91

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Preliminary Expenses—
Stationery—
Charges, Crown-Rent, Advertisement, &c.,
To Passage Money of Staff from London to Hongkong—
To Office Expenses—
Telegrams—
Salaries—
\$1,178.10
\$66.10
\$43.97
1,005.00
1,005.00
860.32
995.54
\$7,610.03

By Interest—
By Scrip and Transfer Fees—
By Balance carried to a New Account—
\$1,701.31
106.50
5,802.22
\$7,610.03

We have compared the Accounts with the Books and Vouchers at the Company's office and found them correct.

G. STEWART,
G. S. COXON,
Auditors.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1890.
To the Directors of the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited.
Gentlemen,—Soon after the Company was started in February, 1889, instructions were sent home to Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co., London, to enter into negotiations for the necessary machinery and plant for supplying the Electric Light, J. W. Hart, Esq., M.I.C.E., was appointed the Company's Consulting Engineer in London. After negotiations with Messrs. Johnson & Phillips, their tender was accepted on the 23rd May, 1889, and the contract was signed on the 17th July, 1889.

When I arrived home during the first week in July, considerable progress had already been made in the designs of the machinery, much of which was specially designed for the Company. During the Autumn of 1889 considerable delay was experienced in obtaining raw materials for manufacture, both owing to the numerous strikes which then took place, and also on account of the unprecedented demand for electrical machinery and materials used in its construction. Every effort on the part of the manufacturers was made to complete the contract as early as date as possible, and to attain this end, many of the men were working overtime until 9 p.m. The Boilers and Engines, which were constructed in Manchester, were also delayed by the Gas Strikes at that place, and by the difficulty of obtaining materials for manufacture.

The Boilers were finished and tested in the presence of Mr. J. W. Hart and myself on the 14th December, 1889, and two of the Engines were inspected and packed in the middle of January, 1890.

The first shipment of machinery left London on the 21st February, in the s.s. *Benlargo*, and arrived in Hongkong on April 12th. Since then all the heavier parts of the machinery, including 3 Engines and Boilers have been taken up to the buildings at Wanchai.

Two Assistants also arrived in the steamship *Benlargo* and are at present engaged in superintending the cleaning and fitting together of the various parts of the machinery;—an engine fitter is expected to arrive here in a few weeks time.

When I arrived in Hongkong on the 17th March, 1890, I found that the buildings had been delayed by the unfavourable weather of January and February. Since then, however, the weather has been more favourable, and good progress has been made; it is hoped that every part will be roofed in before the heavy rains commence. The work of building the foundations for the Engines and Dynamos, also the settings for the Boilers, will be commenced immediately.

With reference to the Street Lighting with Arc Lamps, the Government have promised the Company a contract for 50 lamps, and the Hon. the Surveyor-General is at present deciding the positions where these lamps may be placed to the greatest advantage. As soon as this is done, the work of erecting the poles and lines will be proceeded with without delay, and it is hoped that the Company will be in a position to supply the light by October.

The Government had also entered into a provisional arrangement with the Company for the supply of water to the Peak district. During last Autumn, however, they decided to adopt another scheme for pumping, and to carry it out themselves, compensating the Company for any loss they might incur from the withdrawal of the work. It has since been decided that the compensation is to take the form of an increased number of lamps for street lighting, 14 lamps being the extra number agreed upon.

The Electrical Machinery that has been provided, both for the Arc Lighting and Incandescent lighting, is of the best and latest pattern, much of it having been specially designed with a view to withstanding the trying conditions of the Hongkong climate. As these climate conditions have been constantly kept in mind during the manufacture of the plant, it is confidently expected that all the troubles that have been experienced in other places, have been guarded against.

In order to ensure a steady and reliable service of the Electric Light (both Arc and Incandescent) it is intended to always keep an Engine and Dynamo in constant readiness for use, should one of those working fall from any cause.

The safety of the consumer has also been specially considered, and to that end all apparatus, which it is necessary to place in houses and is likely, in any way, to prove a source of danger if misused, has been provided with cast iron air-tight cases.

The Company have obtained a supply of Meters of the same class as those which are now being extensively used by the large London Companies, and which have so far given satisfaction. In order to insure that their indications continue to be accurate, the Company have purchased a set of the latest pattern Standard Measuring Instruments, by means of which all Meters will be checked periodically.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. WICKHAM,
Manager.

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the General Manager for the year ended the 31st December, 1889, for presentation to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting of the Company, to be held at the office of the Company (36, Queen's Road, Central), at noon on Saturday, the 24th May, 1890.

To the Shareholders of the Richmond Terrace Estate & Building Company, Limited.
Gentlemen,—I beg to lay before you our Balance Sheet for the year 1889.

The work on the Company's property during the year has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and the Richmond Estate has been laid

out to its boundaries, affording numerous valuable building sites, approached by private roads at an easy gradient and commanding on all sides beautiful views. This Estate is now divided into two lots by the Lower Richmond Road, while the Upper Richmond Road traverses the southern or upper boundary on which we are now building. The roads and slopes have been planted with trees, and I have to acknowledge, with many thanks, the assistance that I have received from Mr. Ford, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

The securities we hold are stated in detail, and are written down to the present market price. The net profit after payment of interest to Debenture holders, of repairs and other expenses, and including a balance of \$1,790.74 brought forward from last year, amount to \$10,661.18, out of which I propose to pay a dividend of 14 per cent., absorbing \$4,612.00, and to carry forward \$5,999.18.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. W. Maitland.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1889.

Capital Account—
Original Capital—
New Capital, to count for Dividends from January 1st, 1890—
\$333,300.00
66,700.00
\$400,000.00

Debentures, 233 of \$100 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—
Cash on Deposit—
Sundry Creditors—
Profit and Loss—
23,300.00
153,724.38
39,934.94
1,456.82
10,661.18
\$328,767.30

ASSETS.

Crown Leasehold Estates and Buildings—
Investments in Public Companies—
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., 2,950 shares at \$21—
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Limited, 50 shares at \$3—
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., 790 shares at 52 1/2 per cent. prem.—
Trust and Loan Co. of China, Japan, and Straits Limited, Deposit Application—
Tebnan and Gambler Planting Co., 50 Shares at \$50 each—
\$100,547.60
\$43,050.00
4,650.00
150,100.00
312.70
2,500.00
200,612.70
2,269.50
25,337.50
\$328,767.30

PROFIT AND LOSS.

To Crown Rent, General Charges, Repairs, Fire Insurance, Auditor's Fees and Depreciation—
To Interest, Balance of Account—
To Balance—
2,508.30
614.33
10,661.18
\$13,783.81

CONTRA.

By Balance forward—
Rents, Investments, &c.—
\$1,994.74
12,493.07
\$13,783.81

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS,
General Manager.

I have compared the above Statement with the books and vouchers of the Company and found it to be correct.

A. W. MAITLAND,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

KOREA'S NEW ADVISER.

General Charles Le Gendre, an American citizen, for many years a resident in Japan and an officer in the Japanese army that invaded Formosa in 1874, has lately been appointed by the King of Korea to succeed Judge O. N. Denny as Vice-President of the Korean Consular Office. This distinguished officer lately honoured Hongkong with his presence: He came down here from Tokyo in the steamship *City of Peking*, put up at the Hongkong Hotel and returned to Korea via Yokohama and Tokyo on the 10th inst. Feeling assured that there must be "something in the wind" our representative obtained an interview with the General after some difficulty, which may be summarised as follows—

"Where ignorance (real or assumed) is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," as we found out when interviewing Korea's new Minister a few days ago. General Le Gendre tried to make us believe that he knew nothing about Korean affairs. He admitted that the King had appointed him Vice-President of the Home Office while in Seoul (the capital), lately, but his stay there was so brief as to preclude the acquisition of any authentic information respecting either the domestic or foreign affairs which are such a puzzle to those who vainly endeavour to unravel the knotted threads of chaos and intrigue in the unhappy peninsula kingdom. He was aware that a Korean release was in the hands of the local authorities, but as to the name of his Highness or the locality of his habitation, for the very life of him he couldn't speak with any approach to accuracy. (We, however, happen to know positively that General Le Gendre called on the said Prince as soon as he arrived here and vainly endeavored to persuade His "Highness" to return to Korea with him via Tokyo.—Ed.)

Questioned as to whether or not he thought China objected to his appointment, in Korea and the probable attitude of the Treaty Powers, he said he thought the Powers immediately concerned were in no way prejudiced at his appointment. As to China, he failed to see that the matter was worthy of her close attention. The political refugee, Kim O. Kiun, who, since the atrocious outrages perpetrated in the capital of Korea in the winter of 1884, has been living in Japan under the special protection of the Mikado's government, was a *persona non grata* as far as the General was concerned. He had heard of such a person, but really couldn't say where he was now, nor what he was doing. He might by this time be a Japanese subject, or on the other hand, he might not be one. The gallant General admitted the value of the public press

Hornby it appeared that the whole of the present shareholders had paid up with the exception of John Muir, who still remains on the register for 200 shares, and John Hunt of Hongkong, who remained on the register for 100 shares. It appeared that some correspondence had taken place between Mr. Hornby and John Muir, and that Mr. Hornby had been unable to recover the amount due by Muir. Instructions had been sent to Hongkong to sue John Hunt on these calls, but Hunt had written to say that he had absolutely no money to pay these calls and he was compelled to ask for time. From the balance sheet made out by Mr. Hornby, it appeared that approximately the claims of creditors and costs of winding up the Company would amount to about \$28,745, while the amount actually received by the Liquidator amounted to \$56,113.87, including the estimated value of a safe. The Court then gave leave to settle the "B" list of contributors.

THE SINGAPORE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

A POLYGLOT MEETING.

A SHAREHOLDER EXPRESSES HIS OPINION ABOUT THE DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the Singapore Tramway Company was held in the office of Messrs. Syme & Co. at noon on the 18th inst. where there were present Messrs. Bonington, Cuthbertson, Stintner, Gaggino, and Captain Blair (Director), A. Paddy, S. Katz, J. F. Nicholson, J. Bastiani, and Ebrahman.

The notice calling the meeting was read, and the minutes of the last extraordinary meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Conington said the only business was to confirm the resolution passed at the last meeting; he proposed "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of 1889, and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

This was seconded by Captain Blair and carried.

Mr. Bastiani, who spoke in Malay, said that out of the 5,000 shares of the Company 1,000 had never been issued, and he wanted to know the reason.

Mr. Conington said the Directors had no power to issue more than 4,000 shares at that time.

Mr. Bastiani said he wished to express his opinion of the Directors and he expressed it rather forcibly—in French.

There being no other business, the meeting terminated.—*Straits Times.*

RAILWAYS FOR CHINA.

The important news which we published on Thursday (May 15th), and which has since been fully confirmed, respecting the despatching of Mr. Kinder, Engineer-in-chief of the China Railway Company and his assistant, Mr. Cox, by His Ex. Li Hung-chang to Manchuria, for the purpose of surveying the railway to Kirin, indicates a fresh departure in the Russian question. This move by the Viceroy of Chihli can hardly have been made of his own initiative. It is obvious that in ordering the survey of this line he is carrying out instructions from headquarters in Peking. We have learned upon good authority that when the Viceroy recently visited the capital to accompany the Imperial procession to the Eastern Tombs he was disappointed in his expectations of being able to bring round Prince Chun in favour of his long-dreamt-of line to Tungchow. But with the terror of the Muscovite approach along the Trans-Siberian Railway in his heart, the father of the Emperor, whose inclinations are most decidedly rather than commercial, turned a deaf ear to the representations of Li as to the advantages of the extension of the present railway system to within a short distance of the capital, and the result of the interview, or rather the series of interviews, was disappointing to the Viceroy. The fact is that the Tungchow Railway, after being duly sanctioned, has been indefinitely shelved, and the ideas of the High Authorities in Peking with regard to railways have undergone another change since they were disturbed by the news of Russian activity with the Trans-Siberian Railway. There can hardly be any doubt that the latest development is intended as a counter-blast to the Russian line, which has afforded a healthy stimulus to the railway party in Peking, and has forced many of the bitterest opponents of the iron horse to recognize in railways, not their enormous potentialities from an industrial and civilizing point of view, but their absolute necessity as a means of defence against both internal and foreign foes. The railway, which now seems to have a better prospect of being proceeded with than any of its more recent predecessors, would be of vast importance as a strategic line, connecting as it would, the present small railway system which the Viceroy has had constructed with the large fortress and city of Manchuria, and bringing that vast region into rapid communication with the capital. As matters stand at present the great Sogdian river, which is the principal artery of Manchuria, is free to the access of the Russian Amur steam flotilla, while the vast region is inaccessible, except by the slow cart road, to the forces of the Chinese, and there is nothing to prevent or even attempt to oppose a Muscovite camp in this direction. Time after time has the danger of leaving this valuable position at the mercy of a possible enemy been pointed out by friendly advisers to the Chinese Government, but until now, warning, promised to be the pickers of the Russian engineers, the men entrusted with the defence of the Chinese Empire closed their ears and their eyes to the fact that they were dwelling in a fool's paradise. Beyond yea or nay, it was because of the news, some six months ago, of the intention of the Chinese Government to construct a line of railway through Manchuria from Kailung, that aroused the Russians to renewed activity with their line through Siberia, ostensibly as a precautionary measure. Recognizing from this the immense strategic importance of the Manchurian line, the High Authorities in Peking evidently determined to take it seriously in hand. That the chief constructors of Li Hung-chang's railway should be so soon despatched to begin a systematic survey, certainly is strong evidence of such an intention. The disclosing of a definite policy and of an alarming counter-measure of Russia, by the bare rumour of a Chinese railway to Kirin, have had this advantage: that China is forced to play her hand now, to her dread neighbour. Apart from the military advantages of a railway passing through Shan-hai-kwan, Moukden, and Kirin, thus bringing the capital into communication with what has truly been described as the key to Peking, the railway would undoubtedly bring great commercial prosperity to the vast region of Manchuria, by enabling it to send its valuable products to the outside world. The port of Newchwang would then have a prosperous future before it, instead of the sleepy life which it now drags on for three quarters of the year. The trade in wild silk, which has increased so much in the last three or four years, would probably become one of great magnitude, while the important trade in bean-cake, bean-oil, and medicines, which are at present the staple exports, would be largely increased, and new industries would be fostered

by the improved means of transport. The precious metals, too, are known to exist in large quantities in Manchuria, but the impossibility of working them, owing to the difficulty of transporting the necessary machinery overland for so many hundred miles, was proved only a couple of years ago, when the Government tried to work the gold mines on the river Moho, in the north-western part of Manchuria. It will be remembered that on that occasion, recognizing the impracticability of getting the crushing machinery overland the Chinese tried to have it carried down the Amur in boats, but were prevented from doing so by the Governor of the Amur, who refused to allow the Chinese officials to their own failure to carry out the Treaty of Aigun, concluded in 1858, by which the navigation of the two main tributaries of the Amur, the Ussuri and Sogdian, which were thrown open to Russian and Chinese craft, to the exclusion of all others, was agreed to. By the construction of such a railway as that which Mr. Kinder is now surveying, China would be independent of Russian control of the Amur, and the rich mineral region of the North-west would be placed within easy reach of Newchwang. For the sake of China we trust she is in earnest this time, and that no further foolish obstacles will be raised against the completion of a line absolutely necessary to the safety of the Empire, hemmed in as she is by the dominions of the Czar, on three sides, and discomfited Korea on her Eastern frontier, forming a constant element of danger that may any day cause the dogs of war to be slipped from the uncertain leashes that now hold them.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

"JAPANESE AS SHE IS SPOKE."

(BY THE SINOLOGUE.)

We have received letters from several correspondents inviting us to a discussion as to the accuracy of some of our definitions, and questioning our right to pose as an authority on the Japanese language. When these gentlemen cease marking their communications "private," and refrain from subscribing their real names thereto, we shall be able to deal with them in these columns. Our natural delicacy of feeling forbids our doing so now. We should be addressed, with proper respect, as the *Sinologue*, *Caro Heraldice*. *Het!*

Mo yoroshi—Nuff sed. *Qul* (the shuffishen). *Samui hi*—Tis a cold day.

Damare—"Whistle devil."

Yakamashi—"Halt dat Mail."

Iya da yo, kienai yo—"Now Kory be aisy; don't take me no more."

Hana—"A flower," also means "nose."

Ume—plum. *Ex. Ume no hama*—"a plum-coloured nose."

Ume san—A girl's name (a "plum" of a girl). *Ume* also means type-setting. *Ex. Ume chikai*—"a printer's error."

Bara—A rose. *Ex. Natsu no ichiban shimai no bara*—"Tis the last rose of summer."

Cho—a butterfly. *Ex. O Cho san*—"a sweet fly of a girl."

Mitsu—honey. *Ex. O Mitsu san*—"a sweet girl."

Takko—bamboo. *Ex. O Takko san*—"a bamboo-cling girl."

Amah—A Japanese or Chinese governess who teaches the children of foreigners what they should not know.

Gelsha—A professional beauty, a society belle, a leader of fashion, a ballet girl, a musical star; a teacher of deportment and calisthenics, a professor of the art of conversation, badinage and persiflage.

Yakusha—A *Gelsha* of the male sex who is supported by the female *Gelshas*.

Doko Maru—"None of your business," but when addressed to a lady means "where art thou going to, my pretty maid?"

Dat Nihon—Great Japan. (Great Scott!)

Daimyo—A feudal prince (obsolete).

Tenka—The modern word for Daimyo.

Seifu—A Kaleidoscope.

Saru—Our common ancestor.

Oyayumi nasai—Oh! give us a rest. When playing billiards this phrase means "boy, give me the rest."

Yokohama—The capital of Japan. (Contains all the "capital" of the country).

Tokyo—A suburb to Yokohama.

Kobe, Nagasaki, Hakodate—Branches of Yokohama.

Hakodate is also a mission station.

Osaka—A suburb of Kobe.

Kencho, Saitohsen, Zekkan—Imposing buildings.

Sakurashi—Agosticism.

Ma-jitsu—Christianity. *Jitsu*—truth, *Ma*—a prefix intensifying the meaning of *jitsu*—"perfect truth." The Japanese formerly mistook this word for *Ma-jitsu* (=society, witchcraft) which is pronounced the same.

Tenjin sama—A Missionary.

Kakkaku—Writings, deeds, documents, pictures, chits, paper, penmanship, etc., also to write (reduplicate form of the verb *kaku*) as in the phrase, *Kakkaku yo*—you write that down (*Imo*).

Kimono—Anything worn. *Ex. The foreign clothes worn by Japanese.*

So dei ka—Another form of *Uso dei ka*—Is that a lie?

Gomen nasai—Please excuse me.—*Yagan Herald.*

CHINA AND SPAIN.

It is just one year since the Spanish Government refused China's request for permission to establish consulates in Manila, and at other points in the Spanish colonies in the Pacific, and a correspondent has now written us asking "whether the late cruise of the Chinese Peking squadron, with Admiral Lang and Ting, had anything to do with the afore-said strange refusal of the Spanish Government?" We cannot speak positively upon this subject, but consider that our correspondent's supposition has been entirely correct from something more noteworthy than mere speculation. Nevertheless we are reluctant to believe that the advisers of the Chinese Government can have been so silly as to imagine that a Celestial naval demonstration in the waters of Spanish possessions in the Pacific will overawe either the home or colonial authorities of the Spanish Empire; or that such demonstration would tend towards a speedy solution of knotty questions which may unhappily have arisen since China's demand met with such a stern refusal. But, of course, it was just as well to let the Spaniards see that China has a very decent fleet and one worthy of all the powder and shot that the doughy warriors of Spain could afford to spare in a naval engagement; if only in the hope of their capture as useful additions to the Spanish Pacific squadron. If we are not greatly mistaken China will shortly require her navy in the north, and her naval and military authorities' time would be better employed in devising "ways and means" for the construction of strategic railways to the Russo-Manchurian frontiers (North and North-east), in the centralisation of power in Peking, and in hourly watching the restless northern neighbour—Russia—than in cruising, demonstrating, or blustering in Spanish or other southern waters, and squabbling over the establishment of so-called consulates in Manila or the Carolines. China's callousness respecting her most vital interests is very marked and foolhardy in view of the grim perseverance of her northern enemy, whose avowed object in pushing on the

completion of the Trans-Siberian railway is necessary (?) preparation for possible military contingencies in Eastern Asia, and to assist Russian generals in rushing their battalions to the front, as Baron Koff and General Tienietoff (Governors-General of Siberia) have repeatedly stated in their despatches to the Czar. When Russia's great railway is finished in 1891, how many tens of miles of strategic railway will there be in China? This is a question which concerns England as well as China in view of the fact that Russia, Japan and America are acting in union respecting the Korean peninsula, where English and Russian political rivalries are brought into close contact and where, also, China's claims to paramount influence are being driven to the wall by the combined influence and intrigues of the three above-named nations.

FOOCHOW.

10th May, 1890.

Cash exchange has been during the week 1,030 cash per dollar.

We learn that prices for the new tea crop are much lower than last year. Leaf is being offered freely at from 9 to 11,000 cash per picul.

Admiral Lang, commanding the Chinese Peking Squadron, arrived at Pagoda Anchorage with seven of his war vessels on Thursday afternoon, the 8th inst.

We learn that some of the wealthiest Chinese merchants are subscribing for a silk embroidered umbrella which will be presented to the Acting Treasurer, Chang Kuo-Cheng, on the eve of his departure from Foochow.

Another fire broke out in the city on the night of the 7th inst., at about 8 o'clock, and we understand that some two hundred houses were destroyed. How the fire originated is not known, but it is believed to have been caused by a kerosene oil lamp. We are glad to learn that no lives were lost.

A rather hot war has been carried on lately between the native bankers and the pawn-shops. The former have raised the value of silver, to which the latter strongly objected on the ground that their business would be ruined by such a proceeding. The pawnbrokers, seeing that no notice was taken of their protest, appealed to the authorities, but the decision was in favor of the bankers.

The reported intention of the Viceroy to resign is not mentioned in our last week's issue, is not without foundation. We now learn that news reached here a few days ago to the effect that His Excellency has been degraded, and the natives believe the report to be a fact, and are rejoicing at the news, because they consider that his reign over them has been a very unhappy one.

The review of war junks mentioned in our last issue is now an accomplished fact, and that part of the river where the review took place, was crowded with boats, full up with spectators to witness the proceedings; the Bridge was also crowded to its utmost. It seems, however, to have been rather an unfortunate business altogether, as some of the spectators lost their lives.

On the eve of the review, while the "braves" were indulging in a trial of their ability before the commander, the wooden verandah, built expressly for him and his numerous friends, gave way, and over forty of them were thrown into the river, all of whom, with but few exceptions, were drowned. One of the stone rails of the bridge also gave way, caused by the pressure of the crowd, and fifteen men were precipitated into the river and drowned. Some sixteen corpses were fished out and a lot more are said to be floating in the strong foundation of the Bridge. The numerous Mandarins who witnessed the review were not only delighted, but quite proud of the manoeuvres of their "braves," especially the attack upon the enemy's junks, when some twenty of the "braves," armed with life buoys, jumped into the river and swam to the enemy's junks and pretended to set fire to them. This part of the programme afforded much amusement to the vast crowds of spectators.—*Echo.*

BANGKOK.

May 3rd, 1890.

We hear that another Celestial decamped on Tuesday; he was a trader at Sampeng, and leaves creditors behind to the amount of some 60,000 ticals. No European firms are touched.

Mr. C. E. Heck, the new Inspector of the Opium farm, had a lucky beginning. On Tuesday he made a seizure of some 1,600 ticals worth of opium, and on Wednesday he found a tin of opium stowed away on board the steamer *Mongkut*.

A serious accident occurred at the Arracan Milling Company's warehouse last Sunday morning. Several coolies were engaged in piling up sacks of rice, when suddenly the whole mass toppled over on to them, injuring four, one rather seriously. The men were taken to the Hospital.

The steamer *Piccola*, Capt. Neilsen, has been in collision on the bar with a white-painted launch on Monday night. The *Piccola* had two plates on her starboard side broken, and her starboard anchor with thirty fathoms of chain carried away. The repairs of the damage will retain the *Piccola* about a week at the Bangkok Dock.

Kim Yoo, another enterprising Celestial, has left his creditors to mourn the loss of some 220,000 ticals. About 200,000 ticals are due to European firms and about 20,000 ticals to Chinese, and at the utmost 4 or 5 per cent. will be saved. Another Chinese firm, pressed to show up its standing, showed 90,000 ticals due to Europeans against about 20,000 ticals assets.

A serious conflagration took place near Wat Saket last Wednesday night, when nearly thirty houses were burned down. The cause of the fire is presumed to be carelessness on the part of the natives in setting fire to leaves and refuse. This dry season has been remarkable for its freedom from fire, that of Wednesday being the only one of any importance which has occurred for some time past.

Heart-rending accounts reach us, of the destitution and famine raging in East Laos. In Upon the prisoners and the majority of the population are lying on banana stalks and wild herbs. Whole villages have been deserted, and the people are dying of starvation. The Government in Bangkok has kept silent on this matter, but we would respectfully suggest that some measures of relief should be taken in aid of the famine-stricken region.—*Mercantile Gazette.*

We sincerely regret to record the death of Captain Peter Veer, who succumbed to an attack of heart disease last Thursday week. He was interred in the Protestant cemetery.

The German steamer *Piccola*, Capt. Neilsen, was in collision with a light on the Monday night. It seems that at the time of the collision the night was very dark and the rain pouring down. The lighter was on her way down to Koh-at-chang and ran into the steamer, leaving a good sized air-hole in her port bow. It is not definitely known which or whose lighter did the damage, but there is a very strong suspicion.

On Wednesday evening Inspector Sheriff met and arrested young Higgins, who became famous some time back by despatching with 50 ticals, wages advanced to him by Jones, who had engaged his services as interpreter before his last trip up-country. He was taken before the American Minister, who sent

him to the Boissapah prison for 30 days. Colonel Childs also ordered the officer to have him confined in the section set apart for Europeans, and to see that he was supplied with good rations, for which the American Minister said he would pay.

The weather, all last month, was very trying to the constitution of those who are not used to the tropics, and fever and other minor disorders have disabled many from active work, while in some cases the results have been fatal. It is to be hoped that the heavy showers we have been having this week, which, by the way, have not fallen a minute too soon, will purify the air and prevent the further spreading of minor illnesses. A thunderstorm of somewhat alarming violence broke over Paklat on Thursday morning, and was accompanied, and followed by a very heavy shower. The crashes of lightning and the beginning of the storm sounded directly overhead and were startling in their loudness.

The Siamese lady who has for some time past acted as house-keeper for the late Captain Peter Veer has a natural dread of the tedious and often uncertain mode of procedure of the probate court. Half an hour after her employer's demise she marshalled her host in the form of a string of coolies and proceeded to remove the furniture and effects out of the house and transport them to a new home, which she had already prepared to receive them. Alas, for human hopes and plans! During her long residence in the house she had never learnt that Inspector Sheriff resided only a few feet away, and that his eagle eye was ever on the outlook for law-breakers. She seemed very much surprised when he swooped down on her with all the majesty of the law in his hand, in the form of a club, and at his heels in the form of a cordon of his minions. The case was reported to the Austrian Consul-General who, considering the nature of the case, and the woman's apparent belief that she had a right to the goods, let her off with a caution.—*Bangkok Times.*

FIRE IN STANLEY STREET.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$100,000.

About a quarter to two yesterday morning (10th inst.) District Watchman No. 7 discovered fire in Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s store in Stanley Street. He at once reported it at the Central Police Station. The flames had got a considerable hold of the upper part of the building (the second, third and fourth stories) by the time the Fire Brigade arrived, which they did with marked promptitude after the alarm bells had rung out their stirring chiming. The fire blazed fiercely for about an hour, owing probably to the chemicals and other combustibles stored in the building. Immediately to the west of this edifice is the back part of Messrs. Powell & Co.'s establishment and to the east the large new premises of the Hongkong Dispensary, now in course of erection. With the greatest difficulty the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. The three upper floors, which contained drugs of various kinds, were completely gutted. In the basement of the store wines and spirits were stored, and had the flames got down to them the consequences would have been very serious indeed. By 3 to 4 a.m. all danger of the fire spreading was over, and the chief cause of the fire, the burning of Stanley Street, many of whom promptly moved their valuables to another part of the colony. Mr. Talbot, secretary of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., was the first to give the alarm to the members of the establishment, being aroused by the reflection of the fire on the houses opposite. He said he heard what seemed to be an explosion and supposed it possible that the fire could be traced from the gas meter at the back of the blocked-up doorway. Quite close to this door there is a life running from the basement to the top of the building, with a staircase winding round the life chamber, originating near the bottom of this opening would naturally rush upwards by the force of the current of air generated. Another version is that the fire began in the basement and that the noise Mr. Talbot heard was the fall of the first when the rope was burnt. The surrounding buildings are somewhat damaged by water. The goods in Messrs. Powell's back store, the roof of which is said to be somewhat leaky, are much spoiled by water. The Chinese and Indian shops fronting Queen's Road, at the back of which is the burnt store, also suffered from the water, but the damage is not great. There has not yet been time to estimate the value of the loss, but it is believed to be at least worth under \$100,000. Messrs. Watson & Co. are fully covered by insurance in the office of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.

Another theory which is afloat respecting the possible origin of the fire is that one of two coolies who were lately liberated after doing six months for larceny upon Messrs. Watson & Co.'s premises, purposely set fire to them out of spite. We merely report this as a rumour. Anyhow the origin of this fire is wrapped up as usual in such cases, in a good deal of mystery.

A FRESH OUTBREAK.

Fire again broke out in Messrs. Watson & Co.'s premises in Stanley Street at a quarter past eleven last night. It was in the fourth storey and appeared to be caused by the wind passing through the open windows and thus setting alight the burning embers. The Fire Brigade was on the spot in less than eight minutes, the police detachment smothering the blaze in a few minutes with a powerful jet of water from the Tyam mains.

MAGISTRATES INQUIRY.

An inquiry was held before Mr. Woodhouse, the Magistrate, this morning into the circumstances attending the fire in Stanley Street yesterday morning. After taking the evidence of Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Allen, the coolie who put the lights on, the Chinaman in charge of the godown, and the district watchman, which threw no light upon the origin of the fire—His Worship adjourned the inquiry until Tuesday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BARRADAS ARRESTED IN MANILA.

We are indebted to the Spanish Consul at this port for information of the arrest of Z. M. Barradas, the absconding embezzler of the Money Order Office, by the Spanish authorities at Manila. On receipt of an application from the Hongkong Government to advise the Governor-General of the Philippines that the absconding Barradas was supposed to have taken refuge in Manila, and to request that he be arrested and detained on a criminal charge, the Spanish Consul duly placed himself in communication with the Manila Government, and with most satisfactory results.

On the afternoon of the 27th inst. the Consul received a telegram from His Excellency, the Governor-General, to the effect that Z. M. Barradas, a Portuguese subject, had been arrested and was detained in the public prison at Manila, in accordance with the application made from Hongkong. His Excellency further added that unless an application for the extradition of Barradas was made, the prisoner would be set at liberty.

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quite on the cards that the Manila Government may raise objections to handing over the prisoner to the Governor-General's telegram that Barradas, who evidently knows what he is about, claims to be a Portuguese subject, and unless this claim can be set aside it is more than likely that insurmountable difficulties may be raised as to his extradition to the Hongkong Government. The question of jurisdiction may arise, and it is hard to say what view the Manila judicial authorities will take of a case which they may decline to recognise as coming under strict international law. Of course, it is to be hoped that the Governor-General of the Philippines will see his way to handing over Barradas to the Hongkong police officer who will leave here by next steamer, on *prima facie* evidence of his crime being adduced, as the man's guilt is as clear as the light of day; but to prevent any miscarriage of justice in a case which is essentially, for many reasons, of vast public importance, we would strongly impress on the Hongkong Government the absolute necessity of taking every precaution to satisfy the requirements of the Spanish Courts, not merely as to the prisoner's identity, his crime, and his running away to evade justice; but also as to his nominal nationality. Is Barradas a Portuguese subject? We doubt it very much. He has been an employé of the Hongkong Post Office for nearly twenty years, and it is more than doubtful if his name will be found registered in the archives of the Portuguese Consulate-General in this colony. So far as Barradas is personally concerned it would not matter ten cents if he got clear away and passed the remainder of his days writing Portuguese verse in some uninhabited island in the wide Pacific; but a very much larger issue than is represented by this miserable specimen of depraved humanity is at stake in the present inquiry. The Hongkong Post Office and its directors and managers are on their trial, and to do it and them all justice we want the confession and evidence of Barradas. Therefore we trust the Hongkong Government will leave no stone unturned to prevail on the Governor-General of the Philippines to send us back our much lamented Superintendent of the Money Order Department by the earliest steamer available.

At this juncture Mr. Johnson applied for an adjournment, which his W. ship granted until a quarter past two to-morrow afternoon.

At the Police Court this afternoon (16th inst.), Mr. E. Robinson on the bench, A. M. P. Silva was charged, on remand, with the embezzlement of \$44,484.77 belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Caldwell defended.

The court was again crowded with foreigners and Chinese.

Thomas Jackson stated he was Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He first became aware of the prisoner's delinquencies by his father calling last Wednesday about half-past eleven o'clock and stating that his son had taken certain monies belonging to the Bank, owing to his having got into trouble through some share speculations. The father said his son had taken from forty to forty-five thousand dollars and added that he (the father) was very anxious to do anything he could to make good the loss. Witness stated that this having come to his knowledge he must bring it before the Court of Directors. He then called the accountant (Mr. Maitland) and he had an interview with Mr. Silva, Senior Mr. Maitland then saw the prisoner, who pointed out the items that had been falsified. Witness did not speak to the prisoner at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caldwell—Before the father spoke to him he had no idea that there was anything wrong, neither was he aware that anyone else knew it. The prisoner certainly had innumerable opportunities of leaving the Colony since last August without detection. After he had seen Mr. Silva, witness went to Mr. Maitland's desk. He saw the prisoner there, where the vouchers were being examined. It seemed to him that the prisoner was making full and complete disclosures. His whole impression was that the prisoner did not wish to conceal anything. He showed no desire to run out of the Bank building. Witness instructed Mr. Maitland to enquire into the matter. He did not know Silva's predecessor in the Bill department. He could not tell exactly who it was. It seemed to him, speaking from his own knowledge of this and other banks, that a case like this was almost impossible to occur. But in spite of all safeguards, it appeared that a man could commit a fraud, no matter how you watched him. He had not specially enquired whether the usual safeguards were in this particular instance applied. Although he had heard of plenty of robberies and frauds, he had never heard of previous instances of bills being scheduled which did not exist at all.

Andrew Wright Maitland said he was Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He remembered Mr. Jackson coming to his desk on Wednesday afternoon. He went to find prisoner and did find him walking about in the office. He asked him what was the matter. Prisoner had heard that his father had been to the Chief Manager and told of something dreadful which had happened. Prisoner told witness briefly that he had passed entries for bills which the Bank had never received. Witness asked him what he had done with the money, and Silva replied that he had used it for losses on Sugar shares. He then pointed out the entries of certain bills in the register which he said did not exist. He pointed out nothing more.

Cross-examined—When he had the conversation with prisoner he did not know whether Mr. Jackson was there or not. Prisoner was agitated and answered in subdued tones. The prisoner gave him the information he asked for. Before that date he did not know of anyone who was cognisant respecting these delinquencies, some of which took place in August last. If the usual form had been observed he would have been some questions about it, because it would be surprising that such a youth should be engaged in such large transactions. These large amounts would be entered in a ledger which was kept usually by an English clerk. But sometimes, when the Bank was short-handed, Portuguese clerks kept the ledgers, but only as a temporary measure. In the case of the prisoner the sums would be passed into the ledger of the man who has charge of the ledger "S." In the case of overdraft accounts, cheques would be referred either to witness or to the sub-accountant. In the case of credits no reference need be made with regard to outsiders; but in the case of large credits by junior clerks in the Bank, reference should be made to him or the sub-accountant. In the present case no reference was made to him by the ledger-keeper. The balances were made up at the end of last year. Not being within his knowledge he could not say how the balance was struck last year, and this matter escaped his notice. As far as he knew there was nothing to prevent the prisoner from running away before last Wednesday. He knew Aurelio Jorge, who had the prisoner's name in the Bank, and the prisoner being in the bill department. He thought the prisoner succeeded him about June last year. Mr. Jorge had been many years in the Bank's service, and was an old and trusted servant.

Mr. Caldwell in summing up said that the prisoner was not prepared, at that time, to dispute the alleged confessions in the Bank. He admitted the charge. There was, therefore, nothing for his Worship but to commit the prisoner to the gaol for trial. He might add, however, that the admission referred only to one item of \$23,484.77.

Mr. Johnson then stated that he considered it unnecessary at present to go into any further evidence regarding the other item of \$21,000.15. Detective Melver having deposed as to the arrest of the prisoner in the Bank at half-past 11 o'clock on Wednesday last, his Worship committed the case for trial at the next Criminal Session of the Supreme Court.

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THE EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s office at noon on the 20th inst. There were present—Mr. B. L. Lanyon (Chairman), Messrs. W. H. Ray, W. Judd, S. L. Darby, C. A. Orio, and C. F. Harton, Secretary. The resolutions passed at the meeting held on the 8th inst. were read and confirmed, thereby authorizing the Directors to borrow the sum of \$50,000 by the creation of Debentures bearing interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The 9th competition for the Kwoon Kwan Yuen Challenge Cups terminated on Saturday last. The four best scores are appended—

Name	Yards	Total	Grand Total
Mr. E. L. Woodin	300	46	
1st Stage	300	46	
2nd Stage	300	46	
3rd Stage	300	46	
4th Stage	300	46	
5th Stage	300	46	
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18th Stage	300	46	
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20th Stage	300	46	
21st Stage	300	46	
22nd Stage	300	46	
23rd Stage	300	46	
24th Stage	300	46	
25th Stage	300	46	
26th Stage	300	46	
27th Stage	300	46	
28th Stage	300	46	
29th Stage	300	46	
30th Stage	300	46	
31st Stage	300	46	
32nd Stage	300	46	
33rd Stage	300	46	
34th Stage	300	46	
35th Stage	300	46	
36th Stage	300	46	
37th Stage	300	46	
38th Stage	300	46	
39th Stage	300	46	
40th Stage	300	46	
41st Stage	300	46	
42nd Stage	300	46	
43rd Stage	300	46	
44th Stage	300	46	
45th Stage	300	46	
46th Stage	300	46	
47th Stage	300	46	
48th Stage	300	46	
49th Stage	300	46	
50th Stage	300	46	
51st Stage	300	46	
52nd Stage	300	46	
53rd Stage	300	46	
54th Stage	300	46	
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57th Stage	300	46	
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59th Stage	300	46	
60th Stage	300	46	
61st Stage	300	46	
62nd Stage	300	46	
63rd Stage	300	46	
64th Stage	300	46	
65th Stage	300	46	
66th Stage	300	46	
67th Stage	300	46	
68th Stage	300	46	
69th Stage	300	46	
70th Stage	300	46	
71st Stage	300	46	
72nd Stage	300	46	
73rd Stage	300	46	
74th Stage	300	46	
75th Stage	300	46	
76th Stage	300	46	
77th Stage	300	46	
78th Stage	300	46	
79th Stage	300	46	
80th Stage	300	46	
81st Stage	300	46	
82nd Stage	300	46	
83rd Stage	300	46	
84th Stage	300	46	
85th Stage	300	46	
86th Stage	300	46	
87th Stage	300	46	
88th Stage	300	46	
89th Stage	300	46	
90th Stage	300	46	
91st Stage	300	46	
92nd Stage	300	46	
93rd Stage	300	46	
94th Stage	300	46	
95th Stage	300	46	
96th Stage	300	46	
97th Stage	300	46	
98th Stage	300	46	
99th Stage	300	46	
100th Stage	300	46	

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The 9th competition for the Kwoon Kwan Yuen Challenge Cups terminated on Saturday last. The four best scores are appended—

Name	Yards	Total	Grand Total
Mr. F. G. Collins	300	37	
1st Stage	300	37	
2nd Stage	300	37	
3rd Stage	300	37	
4th Stage	300	37	
5th Stage	300	37	
6th Stage	300	37	
7th Stage	300	37	
8th Stage	300	37	
9th Stage	300	37	
10th Stage	300	37	
11th Stage	300	37	
12th Stage	300	37	
13th Stage	300	37	
14th Stage	300	37	
15th Stage	300	37	
16th Stage	300	37	
17th Stage	300	37	
18th Stage	300	37	
19th Stage	300	37	
20th Stage	300	37	
21st Stage	300	37	
22nd Stage	300	37	
23rd Stage	300	37	
24th Stage	300	37	
25th Stage	300	37	
26th Stage	300	37	
27th Stage	300	37	
28th Stage	300	37	
29th Stage	300	37	
30th Stage	300	37	
31st Stage	300	37	
32nd Stage	300	37	
33rd Stage	300	37	
34th Stage	300	37	
35th Stage	300	37	
36th Stage	300	37	
37th Stage	300	37	
38th Stage	300	37	
39th Stage	300	37	
40th Stage	300	37	
41st Stage	300	37	
42nd Stage	300	37	
43rd Stage	300	37	
44th Stage	300	37	
45th Stage	300	37	
46th Stage	300	37	
47th Stage	300	37	
48th Stage	300	37	
49th Stage	300	37	
50th Stage	300	37	
51st Stage	300	37	
52nd Stage	300	37	
53rd Stage	300	37	
54th Stage	300	37	
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57th Stage	300	37	
58th Stage	300	37	
59th Stage	300	37	
60th Stage	300	37	
61st Stage	300	37	
62nd Stage	300	37	
63rd Stage	300	37	
64th Stage	300	37	
65th Stage	300	37	
66th Stage	300	37	
67th Stage	300	37	
68th Stage	300	37	
69th Stage	300	37	
70th Stage	300	37	
71st Stage	300	37	
72nd Stage	300	37	
73rd Stage	300	37	
74th Stage	300	37	
75th Stage	300	37	
76th Stage	300	37	
77th Stage	300	37	
78th Stage	300	37	
79th Stage	300	37	
80th Stage	300	37	
81st Stage	300	37	
82nd Stage	300	37	
83rd Stage	300	37	
84th Stage	300	37	
85th Stage	300	37	
86th Stage	300	37	
87th Stage	300	37	
88th Stage	300	37	
89th Stage	300	37	
90th Stage	300	37	
91st Stage	300	37	
92nd Stage	300	37	
93rd Stage	300	37	
94th Stage	300	37	
95th Stage	300	37	
96th Stage	300	37	
97th Stage	300	37	
98th Stage	300	37	
99th Stage	300	37	
100th Stage	300	37	

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The 9th competition for the Kwoon Kwan Yuen Challenge Cups terminated on Saturday last. The four best scores are appended—

Name	Yards	Total	Grand Total
Mr. W. D. Draywood	300	30	
1st Stage	300	30	
2nd Stage	300	30	
3rd Stage	300	30	
4th Stage	300	30	
5th Stage	300	30	
6th Stage	300	30	
7th Stage	300	30	
8th Stage	300	30	
9th Stage	300	30	
10th Stage	300	30	
11th Stage	300	30	
12th Stage	300	30	
13th Stage	300	30	
14th Stage	300	30	
15th Stage	300	30	
16th Stage	300	30	
17th Stage	300	30	
18th Stage	300	30	
19th Stage	300	30	
20th Stage	300	30	
21st Stage	300	30	
22nd Stage	300	30	
23rd Stage	300	30	
24th Stage	300	30	
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27th Stage	300	30	
28th Stage	300	30	
29th Stage	300	30	
30th Stage	300	30	
31st Stage	300	30	
32nd Stage	300	30	
33rd Stage	300	30	
34th Stage	300	30	
35th Stage	300	30	
36th Stage	300	30	
37th Stage	300	30	
38th Stage	300	30	
39th Stage	300	30	
40th Stage	300	30	
41st Stage	300	30	
42nd Stage	300	30	
43rd Stage	300	30	
44th Stage	300	30	
45th Stage	300	30	
46th Stage	300	30	
47th Stage	300	30	
48th Stage	300	30	
49th Stage	300	30	
50th Stage	300	30	
51st Stage	300	30	
52nd Stage	300	30	
53rd Stage	300	30	
54th Stage	300	30	
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56th Stage	300	30	
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61st Stage	300	30	
62nd Stage	300	30	
63rd Stage	300	30	
64th Stage	300	30	
65th Stage	300	30	
66th Stage	300	30	
67th Stage	300	30	
68th Stage	300	30	
69th Stage	300	30	
70th Stage	300	30	
71st Stage	300	30	
72nd Stage	300	30	
73rd Stage	300	30	
74th Stage	300	30	
75th Stage	300	30	
76th Stage	300	30	
77th Stage	300	30	
78th Stage	300	30	
79th Stage	300	30	
80th Stage	300	30	
81st Stage	300	30	
82nd Stage	300	30	
83rd Stage	300	30	
84th Stage	300	30	
85th Stage	300	30	
86th Stage	300	30	
87th Stage	300	30	
88th Stage	300	30	
89th Stage	300	30	
90th Stage	300	30	
91st Stage	300	30	
92nd Stage	300	30	
93rd Stage	300	30	
94th Stage	300	30	
95th Stage	300	30	
96th Stage	300	30	
97th Stage	300	30	
98th Stage	300	30	
99th Stage	300	30	
100th Stage	300	30	

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

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Name	Yards	Total	Grand Total
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1st Stage	300	30	
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7th Stage	300	30	
8th Stage	300	30	
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15th Stage	300	30	
16th Stage	300	30	
17th Stage	300	30	
18th Stage	300	30	
19th Stage	300	30	
20th Stage	300	30	
21st Stage	300	30	
22nd Stage	300	30	
23rd Stage	300	30	
24th Stage	300	30	
25th Stage	300	30	
26th Stage	300	30	
27th Stage	300	30	
28th Stage	300	30	
29th Stage	300	30	
30th Stage	300	30	
31st Stage	300	30	
32nd Stage	300	30	
33rd Stage	300	30	

he sought for the incredible statement in a book, and if he found it there, no matter how revolting to his intellect that statement might be, he accepted the authority of the printed page as final, and discarded his mind of all further worry about the matter. The Sydney Echo, like all respectable, open-minded, small-sized number-two in mental capacity, never doubts never disbelieves; it swallows whole and at sight. The authority, not so much of the printed page of a book as the printed broad-sheet of any obscure advertising medium in any obscure corner of the world, outside Australia, is good enough to quote from, to lecture upon, and to indulge in asinine exuberance over. Recently it read in some nameless Yankee print that "Ike Weir, whom Murphy, the New Zealand, defeated in the States, is a most accomplished pugilist. He is a first-class jockey, can shoot copper cents from between his wife's fingers, plays the piano, is an expert swimmer (having saved lives) dances jigs, sings chimes, and is a first-class jockey." The Echo takes all this in as pure gospel, and "rapturously" in a hilarious fashion over such an "Admirable Crichton" as the aforementioned Ike Weir.

Now we know the Yankee; we have studied him in all his moods and in many of his haunts, and we have a moderately good idea of what Yankee "culture" means. We do not deny that America has produced precious and splendid intellects; that her Emersons and Drapers, her Longfellow and Poes, her Danas, Channings, and Prescotts, can take their places side by side with their European confreres in their own mental domains, and suffer nothing by comparison. But the "universal" Yankee is a delusion and a snare, and all high-falutin' claims of him must be taken cum "junks" with a grain of salt. The average American citizen knows something of everything; of every art, science, industry, and swindle in the world he has some sort of smattering; unfortunately, he imagines he could "run the whole show" at a moment's notice, and would not hesitate (if he could be shown that it was paying "spec.") to undertake new series of Homeric poems, Shakespearean plays, Miltonic ethics, or Icelandic eddies. He is always probing into the past with his inquisitorial walking-stick, and clearing up the mysteries of the ages. He has proved beyond a doubt to his own satisfaction that the existence of Plato's Atlantis; he has demonstrated that all Biblical myths, and all other myths, point to the fact that the earth was struck by a comet before there ever were any Yankees, and that if the Yankees had existed at the time, no damage would have been done, but the comet would have been utilised in some way or other as a motive power for running machinery to make wooden hams and assisting the States to "boss creation." All over the world's surface pushing, diamond-studded, nasal speech, and immaculately-dressed Yankee schemer, and he has always been the same admirable humbug. He knows little, but it is a little about everything, and he combines it so kaleidoscopically, and spreads it over so wide a surface that he succeeds in convincing his hearers that it amounts to a vast deal. He honestly believes that he has been born into the world to lighten our darkness. He deceives himself, and hence manages to deceive others with the greater success. He speaks out of the void of his nothingness as one having authority who has been the Jew. The ease with which he "masters" some art or science hitherto unknown to him is wonderful. He carries a small edition of "Webster" in his coat-tail pocket and dispenses short "tales" from his dictionary right and left, and like Wordsworth's hero, of whom "the wonder grew that one small head could carry all he knew," succeeds in imposing with wonderful effect upon the acutest minds not nurtured on the superficial-measurement and sheet-lighting principle. As a book-cannibal he puts a chain about the earth in a Puck-like fashion, and seriously contemplates the peddling of an expensively rotten-much-be-gilt bibliographic monster in the starry path to Paradise. A public figure he serves an apprenticeship to life in the various roles of barges, rail-splitter, shopkeeper, volunteer captain, lawyer, politician, state-governor and president, and claims the range of universal culture as his domain. In Heaven-to-morrow he would negotiate a syndicate for the taking over the entire Cosmos, and firmly believes that the sidereal system could be better managed by a "ring" in Chicago than by the intelligences that have it at present in hand. In everything he undertakes, plausibility transmutes ignorance to gold, and still he goes on conquering and is conquering, shaking his well-powdered locks at fate. As the representative of his "mighty" Republic he unwinds himself at various nondescript "social functions" in speeches about everything and nothing, compiled from the ubiquitous pocket "Webster," a ready reckoner, and the "Complete Letter-writer" but they are always florid, and always complimentary and "calculated" not to harm the sensibilities of a bacterial atom, nor to interrupt for a single second "those harmonious relations" which are the imperative "dollar and cents" of his free and fertile Yankee soul. Oh! and with what a small capital he does it! How well he has mastered the arts of advertising, gulling, flattery, bamboozling, and bulldozing! From Barnum to Ignatius Donnelly, he stretches in one unbroken chain of magnificent impudence and his career on the face of the earth is the apotheosis of sublimated humbug! Years ago, Buckle wrote:—

In America we see a country of which it has been truly said that in no other are there so few men of great learning and so few men of great ignorance. The stock of American knowledge is small, but it is spread through all classes. Culture is readily amassed by a people who set out with a low standard, and any man who can spell with the aid of a dictionary, who can sing one song without missing a verse, who can play French for 'Howdy,' who can repeat the multiplication-table up to twelve-times-twelve, who has read the definitions to Euclid's first book of geometry, and who has a fresh and free acquaintance with Dickens and Bret Harte, can write himself down, and he is a Yankee, a gentleman, and a scholar, a man of culture, erudition and refinement, an etymologist, an orthoepist, an orthographist, a musician, a linguist, an arithmetician, a geometer, and a literary student. We have met many such, and each and every one of them would have considered himself grossly insulted and outraged if his claims to universality and the saltness of creation had once been called in question. They reckoned they'd been there, and knew pretty well what the running was like; they'd come "right in and set down" and wrote their addresses in the intellectual book of life, and don't you forget it!"—*Sydney Bulletin*.

The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommended it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), Agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

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Today's Advertisements.

VICTORIA LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [770]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, (WHIT MONDAY).

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, C. F. ROWLAND, Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager, Hongkong.

For the COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, L. GLENAT, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [795]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO. THE Company's Steamship

"THALES," Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at DAWLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARLICK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [799]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT). THE Company's Steamship

"KONG BENG," Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [793]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE. THE Steamship

"LENNOX," Captain Swinerton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [797]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

FOR the purpose of compiling the annual Return of Shareholders to the Registrar, the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 24th instant, till Tuesday the 27th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

T. H. TALBOT, Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [798]

NOTICE.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED.

MR. JAMES STEPHEN has been appointed GENERAL MANAGER of the above named Company from the 1st of June next. Until that date he will conduct the business as Acting Manager.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, General Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [794]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th June, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked for address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office, until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:— To San Francisco, \$225.00. To San Francisco and return, 393.75. available for 6 months.

To Liverpool, 325.00. To London, 300.00. To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [796]

EMPIRE PALE ALE. EMPIRE XX STOUT.

1890. OCTOBER BREW. 1890. JUST TO HAND, A FULL STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN SPLENDID CONDITION. THIS justly favorite Beer is rapidly superseding all English and German Beers in China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, owing to its absolute purity and the entire absence of Chemicals as preservatives.

VIDE ANALYSTS REPORT. EMPIRE EXTRA XX STOUT. As supplied to the Hospitals and Infirmarys. Strongly recommended by the Faculty for its strengthening properties and adaptability for hot climates.

IN BOTTLES AND CASKS.	per doz	per cask
EMPIRE PALE ALE—		
Quarts.....	2.50	2.50
9-Gall Cask.....	10.00	10.00
18-Gall Cask.....	1.60	1.60
Pints.....	2.60	2.60
DOUBLE XX STOUT—		
Quarts.....	6.50	6.50
9-Gall Cask.....	12.00	12.00
18-Gall Cask.....		

Sole Agents.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. (Late THE HALL & HOLTZ G. Co., Ld.)

Hongkong, 16th May, 1890. [35]

NOTICE TO MARINERS. HONGKONG ROADS.

ON and after the 1st June next, the Light-vessel hitherto moored on Kellett's Bank will be removed.

The depth of water on the Bank has not appreciably changed from what is given on the Admiralty Chart No. 1466.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Ret. Com., R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 9th May, 1890. [796]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALWA," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890. [3]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

M.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIAL ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"ROHILLA," Captain M. de Hone, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON via BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 5 P.M. on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1890.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of Shares in the above Company on which the CALL of (4) Four Dollars per Share due 10th November, 1889, is still unpaid, that unless the said Call, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the due date, be paid on or before the 31st day of May next, at the Company's Office, of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited, and under the provisions of Article X. Subsection VIII. of the Articles of Association, the Board will pass the necessary resolutions for the forfeiture of the said Shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1890. [764]

NOTICE.

ANY Debts Contracted by any Member of Crew of Ship "JOSEPH H. SCAMMELL," Captain BOLT or ship will not be RESPONSIBLE.

THOS. BOLT, Master.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1890. [742]

THE MACAO BATH-HOUSES.

MR. T. J. COLLACO, in again establishing the Bath-houses at Macao for the summer season, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Foreign Communities of Hongkong and Canton, who as occasional visitors desire to enjoy a course of sea-bathing under the best possible circumstances. The accommodation has been made as comfortable and complete as circumstances will allow, and the charges are, as last year, fixed at a most moderate tariff.

A Bar will be one of the features of the establishment, where refreshments can be obtained at very low rates.

The Bath-houses will be opened from the 18th inst. until the 30th September.

Subscription:— For each person (for the season).....\$1.00. Married couples.....2.00. Families.....3.00. Single bath (towel, etc. included).....0.50.

THEOBALD J. COLLACO, Manager.

Macao, 16th May, 1890. [771]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on SATURDAY,

the 24th May, 1890, at 4.30 P.M., on the Ground.

RURAL BUILDING Lot No. 1, situate on Mount Gough, the Peak, Area 258.589 square feet. Annual Crown Rent \$85; commanding on the North side a splendid view of Victoria Harbour and Kowloon, and on the South side a view of Little Hongkong, and out to sea. There is now on the lot a 6 Roomed Bungalow called "Brookhurst" with Garden and Lawn Tennis ground attached.

The Property will be put up in 6 lots so that the Crown Rent for each lot will be extremely small.

For conditions of sale and plans, apply to Messrs. DENNIS & MOSSOP, No. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central, Messrs. DANBY, LEIGH & ORANGE, Praya Central.

or to G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1890. [766]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF WELL SEASONED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 31st May, 1890, commencing at 3.30 p.m., at "Brookhurst" the Peak, the residence of H. L. DENNIS, Esq., THE WHOLE OF HIS WELL SEASONED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Which was made expressly for the Peak, comprising:— TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, CHEFFONIER, COTTAGE PIANO by CRAMER, CENTRE MARBLE-TOP BLACKWOOD TABLES, WHATNOTS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CURTAINS, FENDERS, etc.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, etc.

IRON BEDSTEADS with Patent Spring MATTRESSES, WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, and DRESSING TABLES, etc., etc.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE, etc., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale, and the above will be on view on Thursday, the 20th inst.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1890. [790]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fall to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policyholder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,000,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

810-5.]

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [599]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57]

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1889. [25]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, } \$833,333.33. EQUAL TO } RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq. LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to suit the needs of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [109]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, WEST, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [107]

Notices of Firms.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

MR. DE WESTLEY LAYTON has been appointed SECRETARY of the Company's Branch Office in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, WM. H. FORBES, Chairman of Hongkong Committee.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [711]

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

WITH immediate entry, Nos. 53, 55, & 57, PEEL STREET.

Apply to EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1890. [110]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLAGE CHAMBERS," 9, SKYMOUR TERRACE.

STONEHEDGE, Robinson Road, from 1st May.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1890. [113]

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